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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Special list of small fruits.

Luscious Home-Grown Grapes

HAVE you ever visited a friend who had Grapes growing in the yard and you were privileged to eat all you cared for? Remember the thoughts that flashed through your mind—how you wished you had a few vines in your yard? Just think of all the grape-juice, jams, and jellies you could make, besides having an abundance to eat out of hand.

Grapes are easily grown; they may be trained over trellises, arbors, or fences. Surely there is room somewhere about the place for a few vines. We have seen them growing in many city back yards, on a trellis constructed in such a place and manner that the vines kept the rays of the summer sun out of the kitchen without hindering ventilation.

Grapes succeed in any rich, well-drained garden soil. They should be planted 8 feet apart on the trellis, and the rows 9 feet apart.

Properly prune the vines, for much of their success

depends upon pruning and training. We believe the four-armed Kniffin system is the best method. The main cane rises straight from the ground to the first wire of the trellis, where two arms grow in opposite directions, and 18 inches above them is another pair of arms. These arms are renewed each year.

In pruning a Concord Grapevine, which may be considered a standard, only twenty to thirty strong buds should be left when the job is finished, i.e., five to seven on each of the four canes. That sounds like drastic pruning, but more pounds can be harvested when these limits are adhered to than when forty are allowed. Delaware, Worden, and Moore Early require short pruning (eighteen to twenty buds), the latter producing best on small wood; Brighton, Green Mountain, and Niagara moderately long pruning (twenty-five to thirty buds). Select moderate-sized canes with large, fat, round buds for next year's crop. Prune any time after the leaves have fallen—the earlier the better.



T. S. HUBBARD CO.

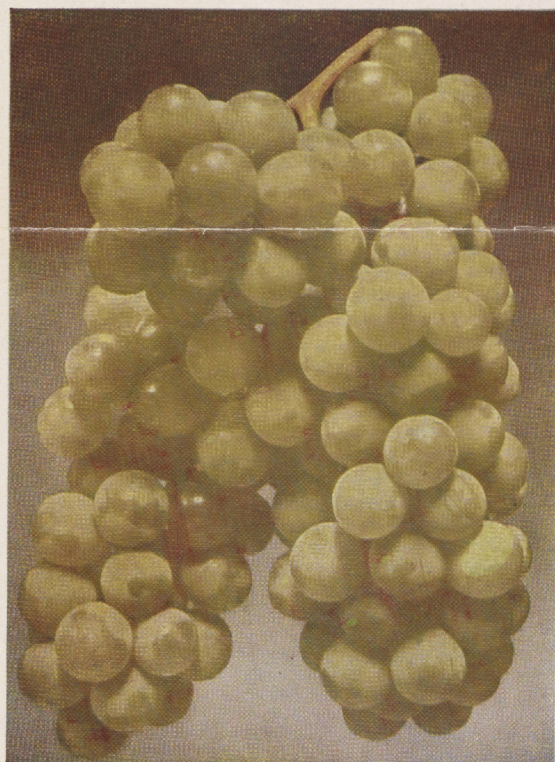
Fredonia, New York

There Is Pleasure and Profit



CONCORD GRAPES

Noah planted Grapevines after the flood. From that time to this, Grape history and that of man have been closely intertwined. A bunch of Grapes was brought back from the Promised Land by Moses' spies as a sign of fruitfulness. Grapes are good for you—grow them.



NIAGARA GRAPES

BRIGHTON. One of the best Grapes for home use and above the average as a commercial variety. It is exceedingly attractive, the light to dark red berries, more or less covered with a light purplish bloom, being borne in large, broad, usually shouldered clusters that are long and gracefully tapered. The skins are tender but thick enough to ship, with very delicious, melting flesh and a sweet or agreeable tartish, aromatic, vinous flavor. It ripens with Delaware. The vines are vigorous growers, hardy, and not especially subject to disease. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. More than three decades have passed since its introduction, and it is still preeminent as one of the best black Grapes. It ripens two weeks before Concord, but it is not ripe as soon as the berries have become dark colored, and so has sometimes been misjudged. The berries are large, purplish black, covered with a heavy blue bloom, persistent and firm, with a thin, tough skin that does not crack. The flesh is tender, not foxy, somewhat vinous, and nearly sweet to the seeds; better than Concord. The bunches are large to very large, broad, with a tapering cylindrical shape. No home garden is complete without this splendid variety. It is good for marketing ahead of Concord. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

CATAWBA. The standard red Grape. One of the most-planted Grapes along the shores of Lake Erie and the central New York lakes. The vigorous, hardy, productive vines thrive on any soil, provided there is an abundance of humus, plant-food, and good drainage. It is a splendid keeper, lasting till March or later in storage. Medium to large, broad-shouldered clusters, nearly cylindrical in shape, rather compactly filled with dull purplish red berries covered with lilac bloom. The thin skin is rather tough and filled with soft, rich, sweet, juicy pulp, often sprightly with a suggestion of foxiness. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

CONCORD. The most widely grown Grape in America because it is above the average in quality; succeeds and is profitable on more kinds of soil than any other variety; is superior in hardiness and fruitfulness, bearing large crops year after year, and is sufficiently early to ripen in the northern states before hard frosts. The bunches are uniform sized, medium to large, broadly tapering and closely filled with large, glossy black berries covered with abundant blue bloom. The thin, moderately tough skin is filled with juicy flesh that is very sweet next to the skin. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

DELAWARE. The American Grape par excellence and the standard by which all other American Grapes are gauged. Ripening a few days ahead of Concord, the small to medium-sized round, light red berries, covered with a thin lilac bloom, are the choicest of choice Grapes. All the much-vaunted viniferous Grapes of Europe are not superior to Delaware in flavor. The plants are extremely hardy; it adapts itself to many soils and conditions and usually bears an abundant crop. In popularity it ranks next to Concord as a garden and vineyard Grape. It does best in a deep, rich, well-drained warm soil. It must have good cultivation, close pruning, and protection against mildew. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

DIAMOND. A rival of Niagara for first place among the white Grapes. With much viniferous blood, it has all the richness of the Old-World varieties without subduing the refreshing sprightliness of our native fox Grapes. An exceedingly good commercial sort, for it packs, carries, and keeps well. Because of its similarity to Niagara, it is often sold for it, but if sold under its own name would soon demand a premium which would make it as profitable as Niagara, even though not quite so abundant a bearer. Ripens shortly before Concord. If Niagara cannot be grown in your locality because of cold winters, grow Diamond; it is as hardy as the Concord. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

All Grapevine and other plant prices are for two-year first-class roots and include free delivery charges

In Growing These Grapes

GREEN MOUNTAIN (Winchell). The standard early white Grape and one of the very best early varieties of any color. Sometimes ripens with or before Moore Early; ships and keeps well. The thin, tender green skin contains tender, juicy pulp, sweet and free from foxiness; very good to the best quality. The berries are borne in medium to large, rather loose-shouldered bunches. The plants are vigorous growers and productive. The home garden which does not have Green Mountain is not complete. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

LUCILE. Introduced only about twenty-five years ago, this very attractive red Grape has slowly won favor. Extremely hardy, never having been winter-killed in the New York Grape regions. Ripening a week to ten days earlier than Concord, it is a most desirable variety for localities with short seasons. Lucile is more productive than Concord, often having four bunches to a single stalk. The berries are large and closely packed in a broad, cylindrical bunch. The flesh is somewhat foxy, but sweet next to the skin; good to very good in quality. An extremely vigorous grower, producing an immense amount of wood which it ripens thoroughly. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

MOORE EARLY. Best described as an Early Concord, ripening two to three weeks before Concord. The whole crop is picked and out of the way before Concord's are ready. It requires closer cultural attention and should be grown in a rich, well-drained, loose, well-cultivated soil. The berries are large, dark purplish black to black, and covered with abundant blue bloom. The juicy flesh has a slight foxy flavor, very sweet next to the skin. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

NIAGARA. The Concord of the white Grapes in America. It is as vigorous a grower and as productive as the Concord, but not quite as hardy and needs winter protection if the temperature gets much below zero. Both the berries and the clusters are larger than Concord, and the thin, tender skins do not crack easily. In flavor it is similar to Concord, but if not picked until fully ripe and allowed to stand a few days before eating, the foxy flavor will have very largely disappeared. It is as good or even better in flavor than Concord. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PORTLAND. Holds first place in the three experimental vineyards of the New York Agricultural Experiment Stations at Geneva, Fredonia, and Urbana as an early white Grape for market. It ripens just before Winchell; packs, ships, and keeps well when picked before full maturity. Portland has very vigorous, hardy, healthy, and productive vines, thus overcoming the weak points in most white varieties. The bunches are as large as Niagara, loosely filled with large, round, greenish white berries, amber-colored where exposed to the sun, and filled with firm but tender, sweet, aromatic flesh of very good quality. The skins are thin but tough. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

WORDEN. A seedling of Concord inheriting all the good qualities of its parent and surpassing it in larger berries, bunches, and higher quality. A week or ten days earlier than Concord, it is just as hardy, a vigorous grower, and productive, but more finicky as to soil although under some conditions it does better than that variety. For the home garden and local markets it is superior and should bring higher prices for immediate consumption. It is frequently marketed as Concord, thereby extending Concord's season. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

We are Grapevine specialists, growing more than 100 acres of Grapevines and small fruits each year. We can fill any Grapevine order, big or little, from our stock with the finest kind of plants, guaranteed true to name. There will be no disappointments, for should there be misnamed plants, they will be replaced free or your money refunded. Every order is carefully packed, and promptly shipped; no long waits, no regrets.



DELAWARE GRAPES

American Grapes are an exceedingly refreshing dessert fruit. Jellies, jams, and butters made from them have no superior. Nothing equals grape-juice on a hot day—it is a splendid food for invalids. Grow and eat more Grapes.



MOORE EARLY GRAPES

These Fruits Complete the Garden



CURRENTS

mild flavor and excellent quality. A moderately vigorous, somewhat spreading plant. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

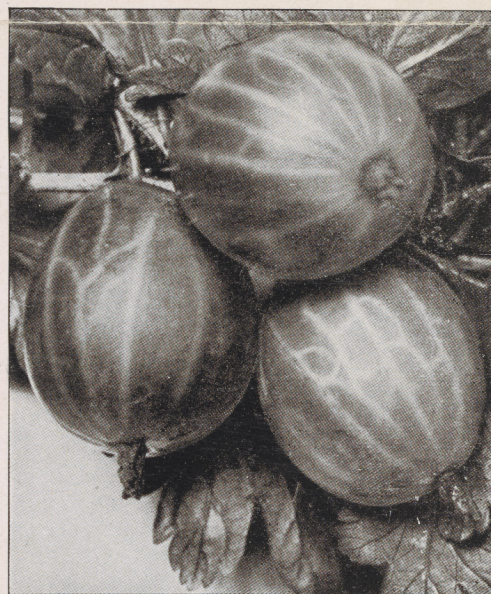
GOOSEBERRIES

TREAT THE SAME
AS CURRENTS

CHAUTAUQUA. Large, smooth-veined, translucent fruits with thick, pale green skin and highly flavored very sweet pulp. Very vigorous, upright growers; productive. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

DOWNING. The most highly prized and widely planted American variety. Large to medium, whitish green fruits with soft, juicy, highly palatable flesh. Disease-resistant; productive. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

JOSSELYN. Large, pale, reddish green, oval, smooth fruits produced in large quantities. The fragrant, juicy berries have a rather thin skin; excellent quality. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



GOOSEBERRIES

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

The most profitable Asparagus, because it is immune to rust, a disease which has caused heavy losses to many Asparagus growers. The plants of Washington Asparagus make a rapid growth, producing a heavy crop of large, tender, succulent stalks. The green stalks and purplish heads are exceedingly attractive when bunched, bringing the best of prices. An Asparagus bed is a fairly permanent investment, and one should plant only the best; for that reason we sell only the one kind. \$1 for 10, \$2.50 for 50.

CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS. Asparagus prefers a rather light but rich, well-drained soil. Set the roots 2 feet apart, in rows 4 feet apart. To have the crown of the roots 6 inches below the surface of the ground, set the roots in 10-inch-deep furrows; as the plants grow the earth is filled in. Do not cut the first two years, but allow the plants to grow; larger, better stalks will thus be had.

SHRUBS

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Large, rich foliage and pyramidal panicles of white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

SPIRÆA VANHOUTTEI. A mass of white flowers; hardy and popular everywhere. 1½ to 2 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI. Beautiful rich red foliage in fall, red berries all winter; fine hedge. 1 to 1½ ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

T. S. HUBBARD CO.

Grapevine Specialists

FREDONIA, NEW YORK